<div align="center">REMARKS</div>

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

After entry of the foregoing amendment, Claims 14-25 remain pending in the present application. Claims 1-13 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, their features being incorporated into the new claims. No new matter has been added.

By way of summary, the Official Action presents the following issues: Claims 9-10 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; and Claims 1-5, 7-10, and 12-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Canova, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent 6,906,741, hereinafter "Canova") in view of Lee et al. (U.S. Patent 6,792,048, hereinafter "Lee") and in further view of Ataras, III (U.S. Patent 5,668,738, hereinafter "Ataras").[1]

<div align="center">REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, SECOND PARAGRAPH</div>

The Official Action has rejected Claims 9-10 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. As the features of these previously presented claims have been written and incorporated into the new claims without the language objected to at paragraph 2 of the Official Action, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

<div align="center">REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103</div>

The Official Action has rejected Claims 1-5, 7-10, and 12-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Canova and Lee in view of Ataras. The Official Action contends

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[1] Although Claims 1-13 have been canceled, any interest of advancing prosecution, these rejections will be considered as if applied to the new claims.

that the combination of these references provides all of the Applicants' claimed features.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Applicants' new Claim 14 recites, a method of broadcasting multimedia data files

during a video conference established between a sending terminal and one or more receiving

terminals equipped with audio and video sources, including:

> . . . mixing in real time in the sending terminal, the
> video issuing from a multimedia file with the video issuing
> from the video capture source, in response to an action
> performed by a participant via a user interface of said sending
> terminal to broadcast said multimedia file;

> broadcasting by the sending terminal, trough the audio
> and video channels opened for said communication according
> to the negotiated at least one communication parameter and
> without disrupting the communication, the mixed video
> resulting from the mixing and coded according to said video
> coding standard, in replacement of the video issuing from the
> video capture source of the sending terminal, and the audio
> issuing from the audio source of the sending terminal.

As noted at page 4 of the Official Action, neither Canova nor Lee describe the mixing

feature described in the Applicants' claims. In this regard, the Official Action has cited

Ataras, alleging that Ataras describes this claimed feature.

Ataras describes a digital transmission device which employs a multi-layer protocol

(MLP) channel for transmitting video data in a H.320 format and data in a T.120 format.[2] In

operation, these multiple sources are multiplexed as shown in more detail in Figure 4. As can

be appreciated from this Figure, a single video stream is produced by multiplexing video

together with T.120 data. Of course, in order to recover the data of this stream, a multiplexer

(285) is shown in Figure 2 must be provided at each communicating terminal.

Conversely, the Applicants' claims require mixing in real time and the sending

terminal, the video issuing from a multimedia file with video issuing from the video data

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[2] See Ataras at column 3, lines 57-63.

capture source. This mixing is performed in response to an action performed by a participant via a user interface of the sending terminal. This mixed video is coded according to the video coding standard previously negotiated and is provided as a replacement of the video issuing from the video capture source of the sending terminal and the audio issuing from the audio source of the sending terminal.

In this way, a single video stream is provided in replacement of a video stream issuing from the video source of the sending terminal. One application of the claimed invention is that video issuing from a multimedia file (graphically images, Powerpoint, presentations, etc.) may be transmitted to other teleconference participants. As the video issuing from such multimedia files is mixed with the video issuing from the video capture source, no further links need be established, no further extra communication resources are required, and no special mixing module or extra decoding software, or application software, is necessary at the receiving terminal. Simply stated, the content of the multimedia file may be simultaneously viewed with the video issuing from the video capture source of the sending terminal even if the receiving terminal is not equipped with software to decode the specific multimedia data and corresponding storage format.

Ataras does not disclose such mixing nor does it provide the replacement of the video stream with the mixed signals of the Applicants' claims. Additionally, clearly, Ataras must employ a special multiplexer at each end of the communication for recovering the T.120 and each 320 format from the multiplex signal communicated.
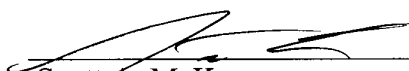
Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that new Claims 14-25 are distinguishable over all art of record.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, in view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application, is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

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